

PRactical ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Farming is a Business.

It always riles us a little when we hear folks talking of the farmer and the "business man" in contra-distinction to each other—as if the farmer was not as much a business man as a merchant or manufacturer or banker, says the editor of *Progressive Farmer*. Now, we know there are some farmers, so-called, who are not business men; but these scarcely deserve to be called "farmers," either; "croppers" would be a more fitting designation.

Farming is a business, and to be made profitable must be gone at in a business way. The farmer whose only aim it is to see how much land he can cultivate or how many bales of cotton he can raise, is not likely to make his farming permanently profitable. The good farmer's first consideration in any line of his work is the profit he is going to get out of it; and he does not count profits until he has paid for the labor expended in the growing and marketing of the crop, the interest on the money invested in it, the wear of the tools used in its making, and the plant food taken from the soil by it. Many farmers have no idea of how much any of these things amount to, and consequently no intelligent idea of the cost of their crops. They have no way of comparing with any accuracy the profits from one crop with those of another, and too often they have no idea of how to adjust the different branches of farm work to each other so as to get the most out of each. The result is that they go along in a haphazard manner without any definite plans or any real understanding of the work in which they are engaged.

Business farming means business-like methods; it means that the farmer must be able to tell with some degree of certainty what his cotton crop paid him, and his corn crop, and his pea crop; it means that he must have some means of judging with a fair degree of accuracy as to how he can feed his stock most economically; it means that he must have some assurance at the end of the year as to whether his farm is more or less fertile than at the beginning.

These things are not too difficult for the average farmer to learn. As we say on another page, three or four hours' honest study will give any reader a fair conception of the underlying principles of stock feeding. To master all the details will require years of study; but one good hour of real, concentrated, determined thought would enable thousands of farmers to save many dollars each year on the feeding of their stock.

It is the farmer who devotes this thought to his work, too, who is going to win at it. The man who studies his farming operations just as he used to study a problem in arithmetic when he went to school is the man who will put his farm on a business basis. It is not enough to think about how long it is going to take to plow a field, and how much seed it will take to plant it. There should be a definite reason for the crop that goes on the field, a well thought out selection of seeds and fertilizer, a rationally planned system of cultivation and harvesting.

In short, until the farmer is able to calculate with something like accuracy, not only the cost of the crop and the returns from it, but also its effects upon his other crops and other lines of work, there is strong reason for thinking that he needs, first and most of all, to put his mind as well as his muscles to work.

Thought pays better than mere hard physical labor, and the greatest profits come to the farmer who works his hands in harmony with his head.

Folly of Mixing Things.

One of the greatest faults of farmers and gardeners of the South is the lack of care in keeping varieties pure.

I went into a man's cotton field and asked him what sort of cotton he planted. "King," said he, and yet on going through the field I estimated that there was about one-third of typical King plants and the remainder consisted of long-limbed, big-budded cotton of various types. Doubtless he had had King cotton in the start, but had been simply saving his seed from the gin, and now had it badly mixed with what a seed grower would call "rogues."

I asked another man what sort of corn he planted. "White corn," said he, seeming to think that white corn was merely white corn because it was not yellow. But on looking at his corn I found that he had dent corn on white cobs, dent corn on red cobs, gourd seed corn and intermediate sorts in general mixture.

Then many farmers have a passion for crossing live stock and want to cross the Jerseys and the beef types, or in some way cross one pure stock on another. The result is, that the inheritance on both sides is broken up and the result is a nondescript animal, that would breed in one di-

rection as readily as another, an animal lacking the prepotency of either breed, a mixed animal merely.

The same rule is good with the barnyard fowls. People often start out with a single breed of fowls, and then they find that a neighbor has another breed that is beating theirs in eggs or in flesh, and they think that some of that stock would help theirs, till finally instead of pure-bloods they have a lot of mongrels of all sorts and colors and characters.

Carelessness is at the bottom of the whole business of mixing seed and stock, and the thoughtful farmer will avoid such mixtures.—W. F. Massey.

\$3,000,000 More For North Carolina Farmers.

Suppose we increase the yield not by 900 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, but by just 100 pounds, as we should be able to do with well-bred varieties, even on average land with average treatment; this would mean an increase of \$3,333,000 a year clear profit to the farmers of North Carolina. And this is what is coming about. One breeder of improved seed started last season with 6000 bushels for sale, and the farmers bought all but fifty bushels for planting purposes.

Our farmers are learning, too, that money can be made growing other crops than cotton or tobacco. A clear profit of \$2500 a year on the farm in the South is as good as a \$6000 salary in New York City, and far more easily made. Not only has the South a monopoly of cotton and of many types of tobacco, but the farmer here can get so much higher prices for all kinds of live stock and dairy products, hay and corn, that a Buckeye farmer who recently visited North Carolina (and will probably move here later) spoke of the matter to me with some amazement. The average size of farms in this State is more than 100 acres, but a Catawba County farmer cultivating only fifty acres made \$2400 clear profit last year raising hogs. He had three enclosures of five acres each for soiling crops—one in cowpeas, another in corn, and another in wheat and clover; on thirty-five acres more he grew mature corn for feeding in the ear. The hogs are marketed as soon as they weigh 180 pounds, and, of course, only improved, quick-fattening breeds are used. The difference here is illustrated by this experience of Mr. E. G. Palmer's last fall. He put scrub hogs and improved breeds in the same pasture and fed them at the same trough. "The blooded hogs fattened and were sold weeks ago," Mr. Palmer said in January, "but the scrub hogs are not fat yet, and are about the same size as when I bought them."—*Progressive Farmer*.

How a Balanced Ration Pays.

A well balanced ration is of the greatest importance to the economical feeding of stock of any sort. Some time since I was driving with a friend and noted that his horse was entirely too fat. I asked him what he was fed, and he replied that he did not know, as he kept him at a livery stable. The next day at noon I went to the stable and found they were feeding the horses. I asked a hand what he fed. He replied: "Corn and corn-fodder." There was then no reason to wonder that the horses got too fat, for they had to eat far more than needed in order to get from the food the protein needed, and hence got too much of the fat-forming materials. And it was costing the liveryman far more to keep the horses than if he had understood the value of a well balanced ration. Yet farmers all over the country are doing the same thing and having horses in bad condition for the spring work.—Professor Massey.

Plow the Stalks Under.

Your corn stalks, cotton stalks and weeds that are on your land undoubtedly took something from it, so don't burn them, but plow them under and return to the soil those elements which the growing stalks and weeds took from it. Fill up the washes and gullies with straw, cane pumice and other rubbish, which will soon rot and make out of your gullies good soil.—S. M. Cown.

Chance For Improved Stock.

When all of the South is freed from cattle ticks there will be a better chance for improved stock. It does not pay to feed scrubs either for dairy or beef. Scrub cattle and razor-back hogs are simply the survival of the fittest for scrub farming, and we want to get away from everything of the scrub character.

It Pays to Keep Sows.

If it pays to keep a sow and feed her six months for a litter of pigs, it certainly does not pay to allow one or more of the pigs to be killed or die from lack of a little attention at birth.

BEAUTIFUL RESORT BOOKLETS!

For a beautiful illustrated resort booklet, issued by Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, entitled "Seashore and Mountain," with up-to-date resort map, send two cents in postage to W. H. Leahy, Gen'l Passenger Agt., A. B. & A. R. R., Atlanta, Ga.

Growth of Cuba.

R. P. Cane, resident consular agent of Cuba for Louisville, Ky., has received some interesting statistics on Cuban growth and progress. At present the total population is put at 2,048,980, divided as follows: Males, 1,074,882, and females, 974,098. Referring to the last census, that of 1907, the increase in eight years has been 30.28 per cent. Many municipalities show phenomenal increase, and only one a loss, the city of Cardenas, which had thirty less inhabitants than in 1899.

Five cities increase 10 per cent. Nuevitas, Isla de Pinos, Vinales, Rancho Veloz and Saquia la Grande.

Twenty-five cities increased from 10 to 25 per cent.

Twenty-nine cities increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

Thirteen cities increased from 50 to 75 per cent.

Seven cities increased from 75 to 100 per cent.

Mantua, in Pinar del Rio, increased 107 per cent.

Mayari, in Oriente, increased 123 per cent.

These last two are, respectively in the extreme west and the extreme east of the island, and the increases are accounted for by an increased development of the cultivation of tobacco and the colonizations in the Bay of Nipe, in districts formerly very sparsely inhabited.

The Road to Success.

Benjamin Franklin, the great American, when asked for the secret of success, gave the following maxims:

One today is worth two to-morrows.

Eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation.

They that won't be counseled can't be helped.

Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee.

He that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor.

Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes or habitation.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterward.

Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or avoidable.

Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Buy what thou hast no need of and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities.

Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and, if you speak, speak accordingly.

A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a great deal at last.

Swat the fly, but always leave one alive in the bedroom. It gets the family up in time for breakfast.

Keenest Delights of Appetite and Anticipation

are realized in the first taste of delicious

Post Toasties and Cream,

The golden-brown bits are substantial enough to take up the cream; crisp enough to make crushing them in the mouth an exquisite pleasure; and the flavor—that belongs only to Post Toasties—

"The Taste Lingers"

This dainty, tempting food is made of pearly white corn, cooked, rolled and toasted into "Toasties."

Popular pkg. 10c; Large Family size 15c.

Made by

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Household Affairs.

REMEDY FOR RED ANTS.

Get from the druggist five cents' worth of tartar emetic, dissolve a pinch of it in boiling water, about a tablespoonful; put this in a little individual butter dish and set it on the pantry shelf or any place where the ants come. After one ant tastes it there will be no more trouble, says the contributor of the item. It drives them clear away from the house. It has no disagreeable odor like carbolic acid, and is much more effective. Sugar may be added to the mixture to make the ants taste it sooner.—Good Housekeeping.

ECONOMY IN ICE.

Do not economize this summer by putting in an insufficient quantity of ice. This is a mistake. If you keep the ice box packed, or at least well filled, you will have the benefit of the maximum cooling capacity of your refrigerator, otherwise the temperature within will never be very low and things will not keep as well.

A small refrigerator, well stocked with ice, is more useful than a large one only half full.

Except in certain cases where it can not be helped, make it a rule never to put food directly on the ice.—New Haven Register.

KEEPING CLOTHES FRESH.

Every woman should pay weekly attention to her clothes that are hanging and not in use. Two different kinds of brushes are needed to keep the clothes looking fresh. One is the usual whisk and the other is on the order of a scrubbing brush. Use the whisk for removing dust from the shoulders and other parts of the garment. The other brush is handy at all times. It will remove mud and will also remove thick, heavy lint, that sometimes settles on plates. If the suit be a dark one and has begun to assume a rusty appearance, wipe over lightly with a flannel cloth, wet with vinegar. There is no excuse for spots on any garment. Soap and water is sometimes effective for removing stains. If this treatment should not bring about the desired result the use of gasoline is always satisfactory.—Washington Star.

COLD STORAGE AT HOME.

Every housewife has her pet economy. That of one bright woman, who is noted among her friends for getting the most out of every dollar, is the refrigerator.

She indulged in an ice chest, rather larger than the average at the outset. In it are kept not only meats, milk and the left-over scraps so precious to every economist, but all fruits and vegetables.

Fruits which would spoil in twenty-four hours in the warmth of the kitchen are kept for a week, if necessary, in the home cold storage, which also prevents their mellowing too quickly.

Fruit can often be bought cheaper in quality and by setting out only those portions of the supply intended for the current day no waste occurs.

Again, onions and potatoes will not sprout or will arrive at this undesirable stage much more slowly if cold stored. Lettuce, leeks, carrots, turnips, celery, in fact, all tubers and crisp green things keep better in the ice chest.—New Haven Register.



Green Pea Souffle—Mash a cup of cooked peas to a smooth pulp, working in, as you go on, a tablespoonful of butter, melted. Mix with this a cup of milk, into which you have dropped a pinch of soda. Season with salt and pepper, beat in the whipped yolks of three eggs, then the stiffened whites. Bake in buttered covered dish in brisk oven for twenty minutes, then brown slightly.

Potato Puff—Take two cups washed potatoes, stir into it two tablespoons of melted butter, beat to a white cream; add two eggs, beaten very light; a teaspoon of cream or rich milk, and salt to taste. Bake in a deep dish in a quick oven, until nicely browned. Take four eggs, add the yolks first, then put in the whites, as if for omelet, and let cook a few minutes longer and it will make an elegant souffle.

Broiled Tomatoes—Remove the skins from solid, ripe tomatoes by dipping them in boiling water for an instant, then in cold water. Cut in halves with a sharp knife, butter the broiler well, and lay on the tomatoes, cut side down. Broil on one side only; remove to a hot platter, lay a bit of butter on each piece with a shake of salt and pepper. Serve hot. A particularly appetizing relish for meat and fish of all kinds.

Efforts to regulate the height of electric "sky signs" of New York City has failed.

Progress of a Severe Case of

Tetter.

Guntersville, Ala., July 14, 1908.
Dr. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sir:—I am glad to say that three or four boxes of Tetterine I ordered of you, I have personally used, have given me more relief and seemingly a permanent cure of Tetter and Eczema than I have had for 25 years for which time I have been tortured and tormented, with some dreadful skin disease on my thighs and in my groins, also on my left hand, and had as I thought destroyed the natural growth of two of my finger nails. I now have one of them absolutely cured and looking as natural as I could ask for. The other one very much improved. I also had it on my feet and they are cured. In the twenty-five to thirty years I have been embarrassed and tortured with skin trouble I have consulted and taken medicine from many doctors, and bought and used many different kinds of ointments, but none gave me relief and satisfaction as your Tetterine has given me. I would not have had my two finger nails just as they were for \$100.00.

Respectfully,
J. D. Chandler.
Tetterine cures Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm, Ground Itch, Itching Piles, Infant's Sore Head, Pimples, Boils, Rough Scaly Patches on the Face, Old Itching Sores, Dandruff, Cankerred Scalp, Bunions, Corns, Chubbins and every form of Skin Disease. Tetterine 50c; Tetterine Soap 25c. Your druggist, or by mail from the manufacturer, The Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.

It is the uncertainty of women, muses the Chicago News, that makes men go daffy about them.

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using Allen's Foot-Ease, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet."
—Mrs. Matilda Holtzner, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day.

Piety adopted because it pays, confesses the Chicago Tribune, costs more than it is worth.

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE
Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid-pleasant to use. Get it immediately. Try it, 10c., 25c. and 50c. at drug stores.

The greatest actor on life's stage is the individual who never prepares a glum face for a friend in trouble.

It is a mother's duty to keep constantly on hand some reliable remedy for use in case of sudden accident or mishap to the children. Hamlin's Wizard Oil can be depended upon for just such emergencies.

Charity must be a good thing when it begins at home, but don't let it out unmuzzled.

A Physician at Home

Is Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial. It always cures Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Children Teething, etc. At Druggists 25c and 50c per bottle.

When a man wins a bet on a horse race he acts as if he did the riding and running, too.

Painkiller (Perry Davis') acts quickly. A chill, colic, cramp or diarrhea can be checked by a teaspoonful in hot water.

A little deposit in bank is as suggestive to man as the nest egg is to the hen.

Rough on Rats, unbeatable exterminator.
Rough on Hen Lice, Nest Powder, 25c.
Rough on Bedbugs, Powder or Liquid, 25c.
Rough on Fleas, Powder or Liquid, 25c.
Rough on Roaches, Powder, 15c., Liquid, 25c.
Rough on Moth and Ants, Powder, 25c.
Rough on Skunk, agreeable in use, 25c.
E. S. Wells, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

CAN'T BE ESCAPED.

"What do they mean by the hand of doom?"

"It's the hand that rings your door bell when you're alone in the flat and just starting to take a bath."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered

from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been

given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1038 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.